WICHITA, KANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1897.

looking man and his impassioned words

on principle.

Marum, Johnson.

red in; ayes 5, nays 6.

the main idea involved. Business men

HOUSE IN DETAIL.

done by petition by one-third of the

House bill No. 56, by Barnes, provid-

larly ordianed ministers from working

ole discussion.

tax. The bill brought out consider

Wilson was against the bill, as he

class legislation. The vote on the bill was 10 to 10-a tie-and Mr. Graves, as

bairman, cast the vote that carried is

House bill No. 8, relating to bridges and damages for injuries from their de-fects, was then considered. The com-

mittee arose before finishing its consid-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

this afternoon, the clerk read a per-tion which had been handed him b

tion which had been handed him by Rev. Cheesborough, asking that he be-

(Continued on Second Page.)

As the house convened at 2 o'clock

ought the preachers were paid for mork just the same as other men,

and conservative people generally sustain the governor if he vetoes the

interesting.

ALGER IS THE THIRD

M'KINLEY NAMES THE WAR DE-PARTMENT'S CHIEF.

OFFERED IN CANTON

WHITHER SUMMONED BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

ALL IS HARMONIOUS, SO FAR

MEMBERS IN ACCORD WITH EACH OTHER AND THEIR CHIEF.

Sketch of a Veteran Patriot-A Capitalis Who Began Life as a Farm-Hand-About Gage and Others.

Canton, O., Jan. 29 .- "I have been ten fered and have accepted the war port-

Thus spoke General Russell A. Alger of Michigan to the Associated Press representative this afternoon. The general had just emerged from the south parlor, which is the conference room while Mrs. McKinley is out of the city. He and Mafor McKinley had just completed the interview in which the formal tender and

acceptance were passed. Without saying anything more on the subject, the general turned to several call ers awaiting an audience with Major McKinley and then re-entered the parlor,

where he remained until train time.
At 4:15 he returned to Cleveland to renew his conference of this morning with National Chairman Hanna, and will go thence to his home in Detroit.

The Associated Press representative saw him again at the station. In the conversation there the general said that in the interview today the first overtures were made to him in connection with the exbinet and that at no time before today had Major McKinley said anything, directly or indirectly, on the subject.

The general said that none of the ap-

cintments of his department had yet een disposed of or decided upon and that would be some time before any an nouncements in that line could be made.

The policy of the administration, be said, had not been considered, but even if it had, he was too much of a solder to announce the policy of his superior of-

He also confirmed Senator Burrows' statement that the relations between him self and Senator Sherman are entirely pleasant and that the cabinet associa-tions will be harmonious and that all branches of the administration will be in

Captain Heistand of the Seventh regiment O. N. G., who while on furlough is attached to the McKinley household, was first in his congratulations to the new head of the war department. He

ingratulate you as my superior officer. GENERALI ALGER'S CAREER.

General Russell A. Alger was born in Lafayette township, Medina county, Ohio February 27, 1836. His grandfather servad in the revolutionary war and is claimed to have been a descendant of William the Conqueror. When 11 years of age both his parents died. For the next seven years he worked on a farm, earno pay his expenses at the Richfield, Ohlo, academy during the win-ters. Subsequently he taught school, and in March, 1857, entered a law office in Akron. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He entered the law office of Ctis & Coffinbury in Cleveland, but abandened the practice of law the following autumn on account of falling health and moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he ere in 1851 he was married to Annette

In 1861 Algar enlisted in the Second Michigan cavalry and was made cap-tain of company C. He was wounded in the battle of Booneville, Miss. Owing to his part in this engagement he was promoted to the rank of major. In 1882 he became licutement colonel of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, and in 1863 was made colonel of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, his regiment being in Custer's famous brigade. In 1864 his health induced him to retire from the service. He was brev eted brigadier general and major general "for meritorious and gallant services" and was on private service in 1863-64, receiving orders personally from President

In 1865 he moved to Detroit, where he has since been extensively engaged in lumber and pine land business. He was member of the firm of Moore & Alger. and became the head of the firm of R. A. Alger & Co., then the most extensive pine timber operators in the middle west. Subsequently the firm was merged into that of Alger, Smith & Co., which swns and operates extensive tracis and ills in Michigan and in the Canadian Georgian bay region.

General Alger was elected governor of Michigan in 1884, receiving a plurality of 1,950 votes over Begole, fusionist. His administration of state affairs was con-sidered highly successful. In 1888 he was one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for president. The acrimony which developed between the Alger workers and those of Senator Sherman, who was also a candidate, was in-ense, and the breach of friendship caus-ed thereby between the general and the

senator is believed to have only recently seen healed.

General Alger served one term as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is of exceptionally renerous and kindly disposition, and is senatally helived by the reterms and he cially beloved by the veterans and by friends in Michigan. He has three s and three daughters.

ALGER'S VISIT TO HANNA Cleveland, O., Jan. 29.—General Rus-ll A. Alger of Michigan arrived in the ty early this morning, and was at once riven to the office of Mr. M. A. Hanna. t II o'clock General Alger left for Can-m, where, it was stated, he had been

among the numerous other visitors at the office of Chairman Hanna today was Seneral William A. Osborne, who is in harge of the national Republican headquarters at Washington.

Concerning the announcement that all

political agitation is to be suspended on the part of the Republican party, Genhe part of the Republican party, Gen-ral Osborne said: "I have received no instructions as yet

n regard to the matter. It is not a ques-ion of agitation, but simply one of conation, and I am inclined to the belie hat the work in the way of sending out iterature bearing on the money ques-ton will be continued in a quiet manner,

or the present, at least. Speaking of the selection of Mr. Gage secretary of the treasury, General said he felt confident that the coice of Mr. Gage would meet with

obation of the people in all sections ALGER'S ARRIVAL IN CANTON. Canton, O., Jan. 29.—General Russell York Academy of Me A. Alger of Michigan, accompanied by physician is president

Judge Thompson of Portsmouth, O., arrived on the Valley train from Cleveland this afternoon. They were met at the depot by the McKinley carriage and driven directly to the McKinley residence at 1:30, where the conference with Pression telest. McKinley began at 1:20, where the conference with President-elect McKinley began at

OTHER CALLERS AT CANTON. Canton, O., Jan. 29.—Callers at the McKinley residence this morning were numerous but for the greater part were personal friends of the president-elect or se whose missions were of a personal

Among the early morning visitors was Dr. C. E. Manchester of the First Meth-odist church, who, with a couple of friends, came to pay the president-elect visit.

Hon. Anthony Howells of Massilon consul to Cardiff, Wales, was a visitor this morning. Mr. Howells said his call was of no more political significance than to recommend the incoming president to appoint his (Howells') successor

Judge Thomas C. Herrington of Iron-Judge Thomas C. Herrington of Iron-ton, O., called yesterday evening. The judge said that in his travels over a great deal of the state he had heard the opinion generally expressed that Mr. Hanna should succeed Mr. Sherman in

Mrs. McKinley, who is still in Chi-cago, congratulated her husband by tele-phone early this morning, the Major beng 54 years old today. No special emonstration in honor of the event was made during the day.

Hon. Titus Sheard of Little Falls,
Herkimer county, New York, called and
held a private conference with the ma-

Mr. B. C. Faurst, a banker of Lima, O., and an old friend of the major's, was

also a visitor today. REYNOLDS WOULD LIKE TO. Canton, O., Jan. 29.-G. M. Reynolds of Des Moines, Ia., was in the city this morning, and called at the McKinley home. He was enroute east, and stop-

ped here to talk over several matters re-lating to Iowa and the coupling of that state with the cabinet. He said that the people of the Hawkeye state would feel higaly honored with the selection of ex-Congressman Wilson as secretary of agriculture. Mr. Reynolds is president of the Des Moines National bank, and is a personal friend of Lyman J. Gage. He said that the selection of Mr. Gage is just the thing that the people of the west wanted to happen, and spoke in high terms of the recently appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Reynolds' name has been frequently coupled with the office of comptroller of the currency, and his friends have been urging him for that place. He says, however, that he, personally, is making no effort to get the office, but would, of course, take it

if it were offered him. BUT DAWES IS LIKELY TO. Washington, Jan. 25.-From informa-tion gathered from applicants for the position who have talked to the presi dent-elect in the subject, the Associated Press feels warranted in stating that Charles G. Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., will be appointed comptroller of the cur-rency, to succeed James H. Eckles, who has made a great reputation in that po-sition. The friends of Mr. Dawes believe that he will fully sustain the high stan-dard of the office, and add additional prestige. He is at present a member of the Republican national executive com-mittee, and has achieved great success both at the bar in Nebrasks and in business circles in Chicago during the past three years. He is said by authorities to be a most valuable treatise on the

GAGE'S POLICY. Chicago, Jan. 29.—Lyman J. Gage, who has accepted the offer of the sec-retaryship of the treasury in President-elect McKinley's cabinet, arrived from Canton today. When asked as to what his course will be as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage said: "It will be my chief aim to see that the country is giv-en a business administration, so far as the duties that devolve upon the secretary of the treasury are concerned. My oppointments will be made with regard

merit and not political obligation. Mr. Gage was busy all day putting his personel affairs in shape for the sever-ance of his connection with the First National bank. Vice President Nicker son, it said, will succeed him as presi-dent of that institution.

GAGE'S SUCCESSOR.

Chicago, Jan. 29.-Lyman J. Gage's acceptance of the portfolio in President-elect McKinley's cabinet will be follow-ed shortly by his retirement from the presidency of the First National bank. of Chicago. A meeting of the directors will be held shortly to consider the ques-tion of Mr. Gage's successor. Directors who were asked for expressions of opin-ion said that James B. Forgan, first vice president, would be the executive head the bank until a permanent successor

SENATORIAL CONTESTS

Utah Still Balloting Away, While Oregon Basn't Commenced Yet. Olympia, Wash., Jan. 25.-George F. Turner of Seattle, who last night received the caucus nomination for United States senator, was today elected lifying the bill by leaving this defect in joint session of the legislature, re- stand cei-ing 68 votes, cleven more than necessary to elect.

Salt Lake, Utah, an. 29.-The result of three senatorial ballots today was a loss of one each for Thatcher and Rawlins and a gain of one for Henderson. Senafor Martha H. Cannon received four votes on the second ballot. Result of last ballot: Thatcher 19; Henderson 15; Result of Rawlins 15; Scrah E. Anderson 5; Har-ris 2; Powers 1; Chambers 1.

Salem. Ore., Jan. 29.-The days of the lis-united house are evidently drawing to a close, and it is reasonably safe to say that early next week the house will be organized and ready for business. The threat of the Benson house to unseat the opposition ended in nothing. None of the twenty-nine outside members anquired at noon yesterday, and there was not even a suggestion that their seats would be declared vacant. The Bensen men say they will view with entire equa-nimity the election of Mr. Bourne (Pop.) as speaker if he has a majority behind Speaker Benson is not disposed to stand in the way of Bourne or any other candidate, if the house shows it wants somebody else. This being the temper of the Penson men, it is assured that when the opposition comes in there will be no serious objection to starting in all over again and electing a complete new set of officers. If the house should be organized Monday, as seems quite pos-sible, the election of a United States senator would necessarily be deferred until is not organized, the Benson house will vote for senator Tuesday. The senate is not likely to vote but it is the program

of the Mitchell men in both house and senate to vote in joint convention for senator.

Salem, Orc., Jan. 2.—Neither of the duplicate lower housel did any business today. The Davis house adjourned until temorrow and the Benson house until

Washington, D. C., Jan. M.-The presient, accompanied by Secretary Lamout, left Washington in a special car over the Pennsylvania at II o'clock this morning for New York, to deliver an address tonight at Curnegle hall on the occasion of the semi-centenn'al celebration of the New

CIL CAN DO IT.

Remarkable Piece of Financial Legislation is Thus Far Enacted in Behalf of the White Metal - Democrats Oppose it-Many Esplain Their Votes, Declaring Their Allegiance to Silver, But Their Equal Allegiance to the Organic Act and Horse Sense-House Will Pass it and

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 29 .- (Special.)filver was remonetized in the Oklahoma senate today, notwithstanding the fight made upon it by the Democrats, who, during the six months of the recent campaign, held the Chicago platform up before the firsy people of Oklahoma as the greatest political conception and inspiration of the nineteenth century. As late as midnight last night the opposition of the bill declared positively that they would defeat it, but the legislators of Oklahoma have been noted this session for changing their minds between midnight and morning through some peculiar influence that exerts itself about the time the claron voice of the cock is heard heralding the approach of morning. All the newspaper men crowded around the deinty little press table in the senate early in the morning to be the senate early in the informing to be ready for the expected scrap that had been predicted to take place at the opening of the session. It was to have been a double-headed scrap, involving both Garrison's bill, providing for the payment of all debts in the gold and silver coin of the United States, and Johnson's railroad bill. "Singing Jones," the chaplain, indicated in his prayer that there was going to be a lively time and he asked the Lord in a quiet and inof-fensive manner to keep down any illcelling between the members. After this commendable appeal be fervently prayed God to bless the ladies who were lobbying in the interest of woman suffrage. This startled Chief Clerk Mac-key, whose head was bowed lowly in meditation. The chief clerk cast a terrible giance at the chaplain, as much as to say: "Jones, you are becoming irrev-erent." Mr. Jones took the hint and erent." Mr. Jones took the hint and closed his prayer abruptly. He knew he had transgressed the instructions of the chief clerk to make his prayers "d-d short and to the point," and he took his hat and sneaked out of the hall like a man conscious of giving offense.

When the silver remonetization bits opinion is that it will ruin the credit of the territory. It is certain to pass the territory. It is believed that the governor will veto it. The bill is not only against the terms of the original act, but it is lame in other particulars and the governor can find plenty of reasons for vetoing it without touching upon

When the silver remonetization bill was called for Mr. Marum, from the short grass and long-horn senatorial district, fixed his eagle eye on the chair-man and asked him if the bill had been engrossed. Mr. Baker, the reading engrossed. Mr. Baker, the reading clerk, said that it was.

This made Mr. Garrison hot, and he wanted to know whether his Democratic friends would take advantage of the

The Democrats would not budge an inch. Then Mr. Garrison served notice on the Democrats that the Populists would also take advantage of technicalities. Mr. Garrison took up the great constitutional questions of the bill and stated that there were twenty decisions of the supreme court tending to prove that the territory had as much right to take action in any matter that states had the power to legislate on. Mr. Brown made a motion that as the

engrossed bill had not been engrossed, by the order of the senate to engross it, he moved that it be considered engrossed, and the motion prevailed. Mr. Marum then offered two amend-ments to the bill. The first of these was that the bill should be adopted when

congress approved of it, and when this was defeated he moved an amendment that no law of congress can be put int effect in the territory of Oklahoma until it is first approved by the Oklahoma legsisture. This amendment was declared out of order. Marum said, with sarcasm, that he believed, with Senator Brown, that the territory of Oklahoma was bigger than the United States of America, or in other words that the wheel within a wheel is bigger than the wheel that is

This brought the retort from Mr. Garrison that if Mr. Marum was so anxious to submit the bills of the Oklahoma legisla-ture to congress for approval, that he (Mr. Garrison) and his colleagues might take a notion to refer Mr. Marum's bills to congress when they came up. This was in the nature of a threat to the Democratic side of the house by the Populists Mr. Marum replied that he was just the kind of a man that would always take his medicine without whining. Senator Johnston of Noble county of-

fered an amendment to the effect that all acis and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. The Pop element was in the saddle and they would not listen to any more amend-ents. The amendment, athough a necessary one, was voted down by a vote of 10 to 3, some of the Democrats voting in the affirmative for the purpose of nul-

was needed for the purpose of the reason able men in the senate getting together in order to offset outside influences.

President Johnson calmed his mind in this respect by expressing the opinion that there were no outside influences in this matter and that as long as he presided there would be no favoritism shown by the chair. Thus the question of rules came up and Mr. Johnston of Perry spoke with some bitterness indicating that the Pops insisted on the rules governing the senate and they were expected

take their medicine.
"I never was in favor of Tom Reed rules," said Mr. Johnston, "but you felws rammed them down our throats and new we want you to take your own med-

When the vote was ordered everybody present voted "aye" or "nay" down to the speaker, and he explained his vote remarks which he desired the clerk to cord. He said that while he believed the spirit of the bill it was contrary the organic act, and he could not vote or a law-contravening it. He said that he question involved must be settled at national elections and thought it would prevail four years hence. He voted

ngainst the measure. Now that President Johnson had ex-plained his vote, Mr. Garrison asked for rmission to explain his vote. He said could not understand the opposition the Democratic element in the council. He saw, in his mind's eye, the struggle of the people of the south and west for this idea and he believed that the silver party in Oklahoma should be true to the promises it made during the campaign. In Kansas, he said, thousands of people have been driven from their homes and the graves of their children through the operation of the gold standard, and that ey came here to the young territory of clahoma to declare their independence

At this remark the gallery cheered outly for the first time since the session "It was for this purpose," he contin-

ued, "that we clasped hands with the Democrats and we want them to be true n the lawful debt-paying standard gold and silver dollars of the United States.

This privilege we are new asking and we will demand it as our right. I still

and I hope they will still continue to ONLY FOUR OPPOSE

and I hope they will still continue to keep the silver standard above their heads until the people will have homes independent of the money power. With me, this, is a fight for a home, for my wife and my children, and, regardless of the trechnicalities of lawyers, I propose to continue it until the end. The center of human liberty is in the home that shelters the family, and I propose to defend that, regardless of the threats of the gold standard. I hope the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber will stand by us."

Mr. Garrison is an old and venerable looking man and his impassioned words MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Vote in Its Favor Beats Ten to One-Pope ast the Measure and Ridicule the are Willing to Let it go at That-Deine Pope Jones and Gorman are Anxions to Let it go Through Unamended-Hoar and Others in Defense-The Vote in Detail.

called forth great cheering when his remarks were concluded.

Mr. Fisher said he opposed the bill because it was illegal, inconsistent and unconstitutional on its face. He was for it on principle. Washington, Jan. 29 .-- By the decisive ote of 46 to 4 the senate today pessed the DeBois said he favored the principle of the bill, but that he could not cast his vote for an unconstitutional measbill for the appointment of commission ers to an international monetary conference. The closing of the debate brought Mr. Johnston of Perry, said: "I am out several notable speeches, including in favor of the bill because I am a Dem-ocrat; because it is in harmony with the those of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Mr. Gor-Chicago platform, and because I have the courage of my convictions." man, Mr. Allison and Mr. Carter of Mon-The bill was then passed by a vote of tana. It disclosed that little opposition seven to six, two Democrate voting existed against the bill, the only division with the Populists. The vote on the being as to the expediency of seeking bifinal passage standing as follows:
Ayes-Brown, Clark, Garrison, Hanner, Johnston, Learned, Randolph,
Nays-DeBois, Fisher, Gould, Lynch, metallism through international agree ment. As votcing the general view on the Democratic side, Mr. Gorman and Mr. Jones favored its adoption exactly as Republicans had decided in order that After this bill had been disposed of the responsibility might be theirs. Mr.

the Johnson railroad bill was taken up and after being read, its consideration was postponed until II o'clock tomor-Hoar's speech attracted attention and was one of the most noteworthy utterances of the veteran senator made in recouncil concurrent resolution No. 4. cent days. He spoke of his observations cent days. He spoke of his observations in Europe last summer, his agreeable discussions with Mm. Meline and Bourgereau in Paris and Mr. Balfour in London, on the advance of bimetallism. Mr. Hoar expressed the conviction that the four great nations, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany were fast and inevitably tending toward a himemorializing the congeress of the Uni-ted States to limit the force of the crim-inal laws and other laws of the territo-ry of Oklahoma in Indian reservations in said territory, was reported favorably from the committee on federal relations and concurred in. House concurrent resolution No. 4. m moralizing congress for free homes in the Indian territory was not concurfast and inevitably tending toward a bi-metallic agreement. During the day Mr. Morgan, falling to secure an agreement for a vote on the Nicaragua canal bill, announced that it would be urged to a This was all the business done in the senate today. The debate on the rail-

usion Monday SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

road bill tomorrow promises to be quite SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The credentials of William E. Mason as senator from Illinois for the term beginning March 4 next, were received by the senate today. A motion by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) that when the senate adjourn it be until Monday created some opposition, and Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) demanded a roll call, on which the motion prevailed, 40 to 12. The passage of the Garrison bill re-monetizing silver in Oklahoma is very much regretted here and the general opinion is that it will ruin the credit of

Senate bill was passed pensioning Mar-tha Frank of Georgia at \$8 per month on the statement by Mr. Gallinger that the beneficiary is over 102 years old. She is the widow of a soldier serving in the Indian war of 1818.

BACON IS UNRECONSTRUCTED.

if the sentiment existing is felt all over the territory. It is also thought that such radical legislation may affect the friendship felt in congress for Oklahoma. It is improbable that the bill will become Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) presented the following joint resolution:
"Resolved, That the United States deprecates war and desires the maintenance of peace and friendship with all the world, and that this desire is not limited to its relations to any one patien, but law, but the action already taken wil be sufficient to injure the credit and the fair name of Okiahoma in the east. to its relations to any one nation, but extends to their relations with all the nations of the earth, whether the same be The applause of the house this session was received today by an extended speech by the smallest man in the house was received today by an extended speech by the smallest man in the house —Mr. Graves—on the militia bill. He gave history, read from the Declartion of Independence, and reviewed the whole philosophy of human governments, to support his plea to abolish the militia.

The first thing done in the house this morning efter the usual preliminaries was the report of the committee on joint rules. The committee recommended the rules used by the last legislature, and they were adopted.

The following bills were referred to nations of the earth, whether the same be great or small, strong or weak.

"Resolved, further, That to the end that the relations of peace and amily now happily existing between them and all nations may be perpetually preserved, and that wars may be discouraged and as far as practicable made impossible, the United States favors the principle end practice of international arbitration for the settlement of all questions in difference between them and any other nation which they may fall to adjust by treaty or diolomatic negotiation.

The following bills were referred to committees:

House bill No. 131, by Ferguson, an act relating to towns and villages. Referred to committee on municipal corporations.

The following bills were referred to treaty or diolomatic negotiation.

"Resolved, further, That the United States does hereby avow it as their future policy and intention whenever there shall arise any question in difference between them and another nation which they may House bill No. 122, by Lytton, an act fall to adjust by treaty or diplomatic a amending the election law. Referred to gotiation, that they shall and will, so far committee on elections.

as they can consistently with the nation-

House bill No. 133, by Doyle, an act to all honor and established national poli-incorporate the Sisters of Mercy of St.

Mary's academy of Sacred Heart. Remit such question in difference to the ar-Mary's academy of Sacred Heart. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

The following bills were introduced:
By Fergucon—No. 134, an act amendatory of section 38, chapter 25, relating to county surveyor, that he shall receive \$3 consenting thereto, with special reference and adaptation to the particular question in difference and to the con-By Ferguson—No. 125, an act relating lar question in difference and to the conditions then existing.

By Ferguson—No. 126, an act relating "Resolved, further, That the United

changes the whole of the present method.

By May-No. 137, an act to amend sections article 1, chapter 47, relating to tween nations may be inaugurateless to pay \$100 a year to the country of visions are the present method.

By May-No. 137, an act to amend declarations, to the end that wars be tween nations may case and that a unliquors. It requires wholesale liquor declarations to pay \$100 a year to the country of wholesale here there are the country of the present specific or the resoluit States hereby invites all civilized nations and to make corresponding and reciprocal declarations, to the end that wars be-

By May—No. 138, an act to regulate the listing of personal and real property. By Mouriquand—No. 139, an act to amend section 4, article 27, chapter 68, relating to bail in all criminal cases.

Bills were passed as follows:

Mr. Bacon spoke briefly on the resolution, saying that a declaration by congress, which is the war-making power, would exert far greater influenct toward peace and against war than any treaty. He expressed hope that Bills were passed as follows:
House bill No. 51, providing for the classing of school distrats according to the number of pupils, not according to miles, as now, was passed. This is to ble report wauld be speedily made by the committee on foreign relations and that congress would make the declara-

The resolutions were referred to committee on foreign relations. PACIFIC ROADS RESOLUTION.

ing that all half section line roads shall be not less than 40 feet and more than Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered the following concurrent resolution: "ficeolved, That a master's, marshal's or any other judicial or executive sale of the properties of the Union Pacific and 66, but can be between that number of eet by petition. House bill No. 58, by Tousley, repeal-Kansas Facific Raliway companies or either of them, without additional legising the section of the statute requiring the probate judge being a taxyer three years prior to election. It leaves the eflation by congress would not be binding n the government of the United States r conclude it of any legal of equitable fice open to any one.

The following bills were considered in the committee of the whole.

House bill No. 7, by Verguson, was considered in the committee with Mr. right therein now possessed, unless such should be subsequently ratified by congressional action. The resolution went over without deiraves in the chair. It exempts regu-

MONETARY CONFERENCE. The debate on the bill for an international manetary conference was then re-sumed, and Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin spake against it. He characterized the and the little work would not hurt them.

Woodmansee asked him how often he wholly illusory, perhaps deceitful, in the went to church, to which he answered promises it held out, and was a fundawent to chirth, to which he answered about once every week. In turn he asked Woodmansee how often he went to
church, and he replied that he went on
an average three times a week the year
around, and that he knew his preacher
did not get anything. This gave Wilson
a chance to retailate that that was the
international conferences. Three of them
people were tired of "international
farce."

a chance to retain the tines was the difference, while the gentlemen went to church three times a week and gave his continue to be inspired by that sort of preacher nothing, he, himself, only went to church once a week and paid his people from bothering politicians in their people from bothering politicians in their "Of course, if the United States shall Mouriquand, though a preacher him- pursuit of peace by putting them off self, spoke against the bill on the with the expectation of splendid results to grounds that the ministers were willing come in the sweet by and by from a milto bear all the burdens of other citizens. Jenniel concord of nations in financial Mr. Doyle spoke strongly in its favor affairs why, just so long politic coursesus saying the minister tended the sick, and sympathizing politicians in the counspoke the last words over the dead, and tries of Europe will gravely consent to

be thought those sacred duties should a rempt them from working on the public highways.

Olson and Ellis were against it as large legislation. The vote on the bill together many bright financiers who was 10 to 10 at the outs that carried it. tried it. after duners, receptions and social featinges ticities, the conference would close with-

"The people of the United States have "The people of the United States have the right to expect such legislation as shall give them a cound currency under the introduction of the last election," concluded Mr. Vitas, "If that supreme object thall be traded off for the gain of favored classes, or marrificed to coward-re, wose to them who shall be guilty of it."

The Michita Baily Engle ALL SPORTS REJOICE

Wichita, Saturday, January 30, 1897 Weather for Wichita today:

Sun-Rises, 7:10; sets, 5:17. Moon-Waning; rises, 5:46.

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. Alger Accepts the War Portfulio Oklahoma Council Remonetizes Silver Wolcott Bill Passes the Senate

Novada Prizefight Bill Becomes a Law

Pops Whet Their Scalping-Knives Train Hold-Up in Oregon

Stocks and Bonds More Active Business Improvement Slow But Sure

Kansas Day is Observed Western Union is Sued

China and Her New Navy Open Letter to Fraud. Howler Altgeld

ong since seen the futility of interna-

PETTIGREW AND ALLEN. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota said he would merely record his protest against the bill. He believed the United States should act alone, and that we should no longer be supplicants at the feet of European nations. If the United States alone cannot establish its own ratio at 16 to 1, then let it do something which it to I, then let it do something which it can execute alone. No eenator present believed that an international ratio between 15 to 1 and 16 to 1 would result from this conference. Great Britain would not yield her standard. For that reason, he declared, he could see nothing reason, he declared, he could be seen in this bill except a purpose of the Republicans to satisfy those who were favorable to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, while ridiculing the bill and declaring that the conference was doomed to be a contemptible face, and he would not seek to defeat it.

farce, said he would not seek to defeat it. He referred to Mr. Wolcott's trip to Eu-rope and his failure thus far to get any afer with him CARTER AND CANNON.

CARTER AND CANNON.

Mr. Carter of Montana spoke of the recent political contest in which Mr. Mc-Kinley represented the idea of an international conference while Mr. Bryan denounced the plan. Mr. McKinley was elected, and now this measure was presented, a step in the execution of the conference plan. The bill was carefully designed to secure the largest possible results, and Mr. Carter appealed to Mr. Cannon not to embarrass this well considered bill by urging his emendment. If the coming administration failed to secure satisfactory results from the concure satisfactory results from the con-ference, then it would be demonstrated that such a conference was futile. But in making the effort the administration should be left free to direct its own

Mr. Cannon stated that he and Mr. Carter had stood together up to the time of the St. Louis convention. They had entertained the same views as to mon-ctary conferences. If it were not for the tragic element entering into this financial subject, the shifting phases of it would become grotesque. He declined to withdraw his amendment and said be would ask a vote on it, although, if declined fact here that the Corbett Fitzfeated, he would vote for the original a settled fact here that the Corbett-Fitz-

The Nicaragua canal bill was then taken up and Morgan asked that the vote be taken at 5 m on Tuesday next, to which Mr. Furple objected. Mr. Morgan then added the sennicis that he would call up the canal bill on

Monday. JONES OF ARKANSAS.

through an international agreement he would accept it gladly, but would oppose any amendment not approved by Reany amendment not approved by Re-publican senators, as he desired to make them fully responsible for this movehem fully responsible for this move-

HOAR'S REPORT.

Mr. Hoar gave the results of his observations in Europe lest summer, showing the tendency toward bimetal-lism. He had talked with M. Bourgereau

Pawnee, O. T., Jan. 23.—Again a jail showing the tendency toward bimetalitism. He had talked with M. Bourgereau
author of the bimetallic resolution in the
French assembly which secured the
written endorsement of 361 out of 400
members. M. Meline, the French premier, had declared that when other nations wanted himetallism France would
not be long benind. In London he had
an agreeable talk with Mr. Balfour,
whose championship of bimetallism had
been maintained against the views of
Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernan
Harcourt. The senator said he had refrained from repeating the views stated
by Mr. Balfour, although at a dinner
party in London a number of eminent
men had assured him that the views of
Mr. Balfour, were shared by a large
part, if not a majority, of the English
people. Mr. Hoar read a letter from
Germany stating that great progress
was being made toward bimetallism.
Thus these four great nations—the
United States. Great Britain, France
down on the swellurs of the fifth together oning to stay. Mr. Hour denied that the east was usefully the east was usefulling the west, declaring that the east recognized that the power of the nation, like the star of empire. Was slowly moving westward. The sections were indissibility linked and the evening. their interests identical Mr. White of California declared that

while the bill would prove abertive, yet its Republican friends should be left ontrammelled to make the effort they de-

mency metals into cover relation and trust test whether the metals could direct the metals could be secured judgment to the amount of 188,800 against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company for shipping two train-hoads of infected catric to fill a direct the metals of the country areas the country.

GORMAN SPEAKS OF PAIR. Mr. Gorman felt that the examiny was be congratulated at the unanimity of sentiment for this carried and because of fort roward an international conference. The American people favored himstallem and would not make kenger submit to methods which did not bring definite results in that direction. Foliag in powers. the Republicans were entitled to fair atment, and he sold that I ere should

Republican party, unless it became purely partisun. Mr. Palmer of Illinois and Mr. Haw-(Continued on Second Pages)

GOVERNOR SADLER SIGNS THE PRIZEFIGHT BILL

PEOPLE APPROVED IT

THIS IS HIS WARRANT FOR AFFIX-ING HIS SIGNATURE.

NEVADA TOWNS ARE SCRAMBLING

GOOD THING FOR WHOEVER GETS THE JIM-BOB MILL.

Railroads Figuring on Excursion Rates to the Ringside-How Nevada Looms up as the Puglilst's Paradise.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 28.-Assembly bill No. 8, intended to permit Corbett and Pitzsimmons to fight in this state, is low a law, the governor having signed

When asked if he ever had any thought of vetoing it, he replied: "I waited to see what a majority of the people seemed to want, intending to be entirely guided by their wishes. policy I have pursued to the end, and because the people were in favor of tha bill I signed it. Of the merits in the argument made against the glove contest bill, I have nothing tosay. A majority

have signed it. That is all there is to Mr. Wheelock is in San Francisco now. but before his departure he refused to say anything concerning the location of the fight if it came to this state, at all, That it will come to Nevada seems al-most certain, but Carson and Reno both claim to be the favored sputs in which

of our citizens seemed to wish it and I

SPORTS ALL REJOICE. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29.—The engreat joy to local sports, and already they have in prospect battles between noted pugilists of all classes.

It is contended that the imposition of \$1,000 on every fight will have a tendency to discourage dishonest men, and that square fights will be assured. It is asserted that Dan Stuart will make his permanent headquarters in Nevada, and will, from time to time, arrange contests between the most noted puglitsts of the

The sentiment in Nevada seems to be strongly in favor of the law. It is est-culated that the holding of a big fight in Nevada will bring thousands of dol-lars to the eagebrush state. Carson, Reno and Virginia City, at anyone of which places the fight may be given, are only twelve hours' ride from San Francisco. Reno is on the main line of the Central Pacific, and the other towns are only a short distance from I

no on orangi, lines. San Francisco, Cal., Jun. 29.-Now Reno or Carson. Both cities are bidding for it, but until Dan Stuart gives the word no one will know which of the tiwns is to be selected. Reno is on the easier of access than Carson, which is

BATES TO THE RINGSIDE. The debate on the monetary coefer-ence bill was then resmoed. In the Chicago have already begun figuring on course of the debate, Mr Jones of Ar-Chicago, Jan. 25 .- The ratiroads out of kansas, made a statement of his atti-tude, which, in view of his position as chairman of the Democratic national 565 for the round trip from Chicago to committee, attracted some attention. He said he believed in allowing the friends of the bill to shape it in their own way, but believed it would fall. And yet there were many earnest friends of silver who believed it would succeed. The last election had shown that the sentiment was almost universal for bimetal. ment was almost universal for bimetal-ger proclations. If permission to make the rate is refused the road will make the rate is refused the road will make the rate on its own responsibility, un-der the clause of the association agree-ment which allows independent action

> take. PELD UP BY HIS PRISONER

Thus these four great nations—the ber, were banded in at the north win-United States. Great Britain, France dow on the evening of the 15th, together and Germany—were steadily advancing with seventy-cartralges and some money

TEXAS FEVER DAMAGE CASES

Give an Early Hearing. Topeka, Kan. Jan. 29.-Governor Lee-Mr. Allison of lows urged that the he. dy has forwarded to the United States vers in stable money felt if wise to supreme court an urgent request that whether or not other commercial matthe would unite with us in bringing the to an early hearing.

lended and driven across the country to pastures in Lyon and Chase countles. The fever spread like a plague, hun-

dreds of carrie dying from it.

The supreme court of Kansas affirmed
the judgment granted against the Miscourt Kansas and Texas, in the Lyon county district court, and the company appealed to the federal supreme court.

Chattaneago, Tenn., Jan. 26 - The ther manager was all degrees above zero this morning at 6 o'clock, being two degrees lower than yesterday. Considerable feating for was visible in the Tennes-see rover, which is reported as being rozen hard at Kingston Landing, 16